NEW YORK MICALD THURSDAY, HARVIN 28, 1867-TELFER STUDY

# MEXICO.

The Battle Ground About Queretaro.

Views of the Herald Correspondents Taken at Vera Cruz, Matamoros and San Luis Potosi.

## MAX HAS LOST PRECIOUS TIME.

MASTERLY INACTIVITY OF ESCOBEDO.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Sunrez Still at San Luis-The Liberal Army Suid to be Thirty-five Thousand Men-Pes-quiera Organizing a Code of Laws for So-noru-Corona's Confiscation Decree, &c. San Francisco, March 20, 1867.

mer Oriflamme has arrived from Mexican The Henalo's special correspondent sends the ing from Mazatlan, under date of March 13:—
ident Juarez remains at San Luis Potosi with sev-

It is known for a fact that Maximilian has taken per onal command of the imperialist army. He has left the ity of Nexico and is marching towards Zacatecas to at-

tack the liberal troops. General Marquez is in command of one division of the imperial troops. General Porfirio Dias remained near Puebla, con-tinually harassing the imperialists whenever opportu-The imperialists have only possession of the cities of

Mexico, Puebla and Vera Cruz. The liberal army consists of about 55,000 men, divided as follows:-Escobedo, 11,000; Corona, 11,000; Portirio

Diaz, 8,000; Carvajal, 5,000. About five hundred men remained at Mazatlan under the orders of General Martinez.

All was quiet in the State of Sonora, General Per

quiera was at Ures, the capital of that State, busily enraged in the organization of State laws, &c.

General Corona, Commander-in-Chief of the Wester

army, has published a decree, under date of February hether landed, mineral, mercantile or industrial, which seeds \$1,000 in value—one half to be paid within fifdays. This decree comprises the States of Jalisco, on and Colima. It was thought doubtful that Genlezada would allow the decree to be put in force State of Jaisco. The liberals here intending to march on the city of Meanwhile Maximilian is tired of waiting for ich, and has gone out with an army in search if them. The imperial army is believed to be in a better tate of discipline than that of the liberals, as it com-prises a large body of French and Austrian soldiers who everal months will elapse before the war is over

### OUR SPECIAL VERA CRUZ CORRESPONDENCE.

peroach of the Liberal Forces Towards Mexico-Maximilian as a Soldier-The Ap-proaching Decisive Battle in Central Mexiprocuing Decisive Battle in Central Mexi-co-Position and Strength of the Two Armies North of Querctaro—The Probable Buttle Field—Imperial Cavalry—Maximilian to Cut his Way to the Rio Grande if Defeated— Escohedo Believed to Have Made a Serious Strategic Blunder, &c.. Vera Cruz, March 3, 1867.

the alternative, and resolves to show the world batever views the French may have had as to But as I have said above, to a certain extent the on is changed with the departure of the French. ng themselves obliged to quit, determined that the role. For the first time since his arrival in May. elf and to the party which has sustained him in Bowever that may be the exit of the French leaves him in a position to act independently and to exhibit his shiftly or incapacity to the world. The denouncest cannot be far distant; and we may here briefly examine the military situation at the chief point of attraction in descrial Mexico, where the vital operations are now being conducted.

will be surprised, not only chapters, and provided the success of a cause which, after five years of disastrous warfare and produgious expense, has resulted for them in mortification and defeat.

Should Maximilian prevail in the coming fight his cavalry will be very apt to make it a disastrous route. The liberals will be obliged to retreat again into Northern Mexico, if not utterly cut up and dispersed; and years may clapse before the Emperor can be fought out of his upland strongholds. The whole of the great central plateau around the capital, embracing the populous cities of Guanajunto, San Luis, Guadaiajara, Puebla, Leon and dozens of others, with their fertile surroundings, would then probably fall into the hands of the imperaliests, whose forces would soon swell into still more formidable numbers under the prestige of success. The little armies of Alvarez and half a dozen other leaders would be beaten in detail and dispersed, and the empire become a fixed fact. If, on the other hand, the liberals should win the day they will press triumphantly upon the capital, carry everything before them, and

The above is a brief returns of the minitary situation at the vital point in the rar interior, and it is taken that the next news of importance from that vicinity will reach the United States via San Luis, Zacatecas and the Rio Grande. I think your readers ought not to count with too much certainty upon the battle for the possession of Central Mexico being decided in favor of the Liberals. Both sides have been preparing for this contest with every resource at their command—each fully comprehending its necessarily decisive character.

## OUR MATAMOROS CORRESPONDENCE.

Positions and Plans of Both Sides—The Delay of Max to Attack—He Loses Precious Time—Prestige on the Side of the Liberals—The Bitterness of Party Feeling, &c.

MATAMOROS, March 6, 1867.
The news from Queretare and vicinity which arrived here last evening is up to the 25th ult. No battle had as yet taken place.

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The troops of Escobedo, under the immediate command of that dashing and skilful officer, Trovino, occupy the line from San Feiipe to San Miguel, including the little town of Dolores Hidalgo. San Miguel is eighteen leagues from Queretaro. Those of Corona are moving on the limp from the city of Guanajuato to Zelaya, which latter place is in easy distance either of San Miguel or Queretaro. Regules having moved out from Morelia, in the State of Michoscan, had reached and occupied Acambaro and Maravatio, small places southwest from Queretaro. With these forces, numbering not far from twenty thousand men, and, as will be seen, in such position that they can easily co-operate, the Emperor Maximilian will have to oppose, as the highest estimate, but welve thousand men, now concentrated at Queretaro.

It has been generally supposed that the policy of the Emperor would be to fall with rapidity upon the detached forces of the liberale, whipping them in detail and before they had time to concentrate. If such was his intention it has failed, since, up to the 25th, no attack had taken place, and the various liberal entertains were in a position to co-operate. Is will be seen that with the liberale on three sides of them, with numbers and morale in their favor, the position of the imperial army is a very critical one; but to reader it the more so, General Diax, with at least eight thousand men, was, at its last accounts, at Otambo, from which point he could easily cut off the retrest of the imperialists should they attempt to fall back upon the capital. General Riva Palace was at Toluca, from which point he could easily cut off the retrest of the imperialists should they attempt to fall back upon the capital. General Riva Palace was at Toluca, from which point he was expected to move up and co-operate with Dias.

Letters from Juares and his Ministers have been received here, expressing their entire

just such scenes of appairing massacre as lately occurred at Sen Jacanto.

Escobedo will not risk a battle until the desired combinations are made. He can better afford to wait than his adversary.

OUR SAN LUIS POTOSI CORRESPONDENCE.

Concentration of Imperialists at Queretare— The Liberals Gathering their Forces at San Miguel, Fourteen Leagues Northward—Ca-nules wants to Join the Liberal Army—Bev-erly Tucker Files before the Liberals—His Son Wounded by Bundits, &c. San Luis Poros, Feb. 22, 1867.

It is reported here to the government that Maximilian has taken the field, leaving Marquez with three thousand men to defend the capital. He has joined the force of Castillo, now at Queretaro, where it is proposed to make a stand for the empire. Mendez has evacuated Morelia

posted in the streets that no more men will be called for from that State.

Canales is reported to be at Tula, in Southern Tampico, with eight hundred men. He has a commissioner here to obtain a pardon for him for his Matamores acts, and desires permission to attach himself to the liberal army with the force under him. Escobedo, in nanwer to a similar communication made to him a short time since, informed Canales that it would be all right and that the government would accept his services.

Beverly Tucker, of President Lincoln assassination notoriety, left here with his son for tha city of Mexico as soon as he heard that the liberal government was on its way here and that there was a small American force in the army. His son, I hear, was badly out in the lace by some bandits who plundered them on the road.

San Luis Potosi is said to be extremely imperial in sentiment—especially all the wealthy and upper classes are in favor of the empire. The great mass of the people, poor and ragged, are in favor of the liberals, and the empire must therefore go under.

You may anticipate that Juarez will be in Mexico two weeks from the full of that capital. The government travel at the rate of from tweive to fourteen leagues per day.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE LIBERAL CAMP.

teen Thousand Liberals to be in Escobedo's Camp by March 1-All Depends on Escobedo being Cool and Corona Quick to Jois Him-Ortega at Saitillo-Brilliant Festivities at San Luis, &c.,

Sar Luis Poron, Feb. 25, 1867.

The anticipated battle at Queretare is the great ob-ective point of all eyes in Mexico. The fortunes of the oo to make one desperate -and. The Austrian adven

will be done with him—he is to Mexico what Jefferson Davis is to the United States—an elephant drawn in a lottery.

A grand fostival has been going on here since the arrival of the President. The evenings of the 21st, 22d and 23d have been very lively in the Plaza. From the column in the centre ropes are hung which are fastened at the opposite end to the posts on the sides of the plaza. From these are suspended numerous paper innierse of the national colors, green, white, and red. The triumphal arches and other devices which have been erected, as also the government house, the cathedral, and other buildings, are decorated with rows of colored lights. The Tisscala Indians flock into the city from their settlements near by, and with their rode music and wild singing march around the plaza following the portraits of Zarragona and Juaren, which are decorated with little flags. One of the most beautiful devices which I have seen in Mexico was drawn through the streets night before last. It was a triumphal car, richly arranged with the national colors of Mexico. In the car, covered with a canopy of flag, was a Tisscala Indian girl of two or six years of age, dressed in the featherwork of the Mexican Indians. A beautiful crown of waving plumes decorated her head. Her eye, of inky blackness, flashed brilliantly in the lights of the plaza, and a wavy mass of their days of the Montesumas, with all their postic imagery, flitted before my eyes. It was one of the last scintiliations of native Mexican glory—a waif from a nationality which went down in blood three hundred years ago, and thus cent its last gaudy bubble to the surface of this Mexican whiripool. Little crowds of Indians, with torches, and with violins and harps gather in different parts of the plaza, and dance in a rude manner, singing apparently in verses, and at each verse a wild, monotonous chorus is thrown in by the womes. Fireworks and ether illuminations contribute their effect. The scene is oriental, and were Aladden with his wonderful.

### THE TURF.

English Racing—Liverpool Spring Meeting
Tuesday. March 5.
The great steeple chase fixture of the year, increased to four days by the addition of the grand military cross

(car. 7st. 2ib.)

Gar. 7st. 2ib.)

Betting—T to 4 against Salliet, 100 to 30 against Crown Prince, 4 to 1 against La Maudite, and 6 to 1 against Bessie.

The TYRO SYAKES Of 5 sown each, with 100 sown added; coits, 5st. 10ib.; fillies, 3st. 5ib. Winners extra, with maiden allowances. T. Y. C. 16 subs.

Mr. T. Stevens' b. f. Substance, by Prime Minister, 3st. 5ib.

Mr. R. Walker's br. c. Catton, 3st. 10ib. (Grimsbaw) 2 Lord Stanford's b. f. Sedella, 3st. 5ib. (Morris) 3 Mr. Nightingall's b. c. Ashtead, 3st. 10ib. (Owner) 4 Lord Coventry's b. f. La Minette, 3st. 5ib. (Carroll) 0 Mr. Hesne's br. c. Carlos, 3st. 10ib. (Carroll) 0 Mr. Lee's ch. f. Maude Novili, 3st. 5ib. (Fordham) 0 Betting—5 to 2 against Catton, 4to 1 against Sedella,

Mr. A. Heathcote's b. f. Lady Pam, by Prime Minister, 3 years, 6st. 9lb. (Cameron) 1
Lord Westmoreland's bi. c. The Rock, 3 years, 6st. 2bb. (Renyon) 2
Mr. C. Clarke's c. Bedford, 3 years, 6st. 3lb. (Peppler) 3
Betting—Even (at first 7 to 4) on Lady Pam, 7 to 4
agst Rock, and 4 to 1 agst Bedford.

Minners extra. About six furiongs.

Mr. Rouel's bl. h. Despair, by Heaperus, aged, 7st.
2lb. (D. Doyle) 1
Lord Stamford's b. f. by Wild Dayrell—Emily, 3 years, 6st.
1lb. (Kelly)
Mr. A. Hesthcote's be. f. Her Ladyship, 4 years, 8st.
10lb. (Morris)
Mr. French's b. f. Ida, 3 years, 7st. 2lb. (Huxtable) 4
Betting—Even on Her Ladyship, and 5 to 2 agst Despair.

## STATEN ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

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First in a Dynamic Establishments.—A fire occurred on Monday evening last in the dyeing and printing establishment at Factoryville, States Island. The building is of brick, with a laste roof. Several valuable articles which were hasging on the roof at the time for the purpose of drying were entitely destroyed. The establishment is heated by steam; but the origin of the fire is unknown. The building is damaged about \$200, and the loss on property shout \$150.

ATTERW AT BURGLAHY.—A party of burglare attempted to break into the store of Wood & Van Name, at Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, on Sunday night last. They were, however, desected in the act by Mr. John Moore, of that place, who was passing at the time, and immediately called for Mr. Wood, one of the preprietors. The barglara, finding that they were discovered, made good their scape. The following morning Mr. Wood discovered a complete sat of burglar's tools accreted under the plank walk in the vicinity of the store, which were evidently hid there by the burglars.

Mittenders Episcopal Couron commenced yesterday at St. Paul's church, Tottenville, Staten Island. The speakers were Reve. J. S. Rooney, J. N. Fitsgerald, B. Harosout and J. M. Buckley. The Conference will remain in season until Sunday next.

SALES & MEAL ESTATE.

small, and had retired to Vera Crus—the former did not exceed four hundred men, and the latter consisted of early two hundred men, and the latter consisted of early two hundred men.

But with respect to Puebla, there is no truth in the report given in New Orleans papers. I have spoken with several passengers, most of them liberals, who left that eity on the 25th uit, and they assure me that up to that day it was held by the imperialists, who had an excellent garrison there of four thousand men, and the city was so well defended on all sides that no attack was apprehended.

Senor Labastida, the Archbishop of Mexico, secompanied by his secretary, has taken passage in the Speanish mail steamer which sails for Cadis to-morrow. Senors Ramires, Robies, Perucia, Somera, Artigas and Pens, who formed part of the previous cabinet of Maximilian, also go to Spain in the same steamer. The other Mexican is victors, mostly liberals, have no intention of going to Europe, and having more to hope for, are watching the events to return to Mexico as soon as may be "contained to the proposity in the realisation of the projected Congress, which is ie decide—should it gver projected Congress, which is in decide contained to the congress of the congres

## FLOODS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Town of Columbus, Ky., Inundated.

Carno, Ill., March 20, 1867.

The levee on the north side of Columbus, Ky., broke

This city is still dry.

A Submerged City—Chattanooga, Tenn., Under Water—Loss of Life—Terrible Havoc and Distress—A Houseless and Starving People—Preclamation of Martial Law—Appearance of the City When the Waters Fell, &cc. [From the Chattanooga Americas Union, March 10.] We have no heart this morning to dwell at length upon the terrible calamity which has befallen the citizens of Chattanooga and surrounding country. For miles and miles the land is hidden, only a few of the higher potnts of hills being above the water. In Chattanooga to night (Saturday), March 9, 1807, there is from four to eight feet of water on all the streets. The losses of our merchants, business men and citizens can not be estimated, and we fear the injury to the future prospects of the place can never be estimated. Such a flood has never been known or heard of by any one in this section, and we sincerely hope it may never be seen again.

No reliable estimate can be made as yet of the number of individuals who have persished by the flood. We can only give a few well anthentscaled accounts, from which our readers can judge of the probable number. Between hine and sen o'clock on Saturay night orise were heard as from two men in the water on Baliroad at rect, opposite the trutchnied House. Their cries were mingled with splashing in the water, which lasted for a couple of minutes, when all became quiet, and it is feared that come unfortunate men anak to rise no more. A small beat containing three men, capsized between the Episcopal and Frachyreiran churches, at Seventh and Chesanti streads, on Saturday moreing. No beats were near to reader them any aid, and none of them seemed to know how to wim.

After several van attempts to climb upon their boat they finally went down.

A frame building with three met on it floated across fluteriows late on Sanday evening. Two of them slipped of the roof, seunchow, and a attempting to get back on it, it turns do ver on them throwing the third one off and burying the two undersath it.

A genternan informs us that he has counted fitteen bodies of men, women and childrin, white and black, Boat past his place on the Lookout bouttain road.

A negro man was drowned near be upper end of the depot yard on Saturday afternoon, ind a white man was lost by his boat swamping near theeld soldlers' Home, corner of Ninta and Pine streets.

As we said before, no estimate an be made of the number of lives lost, but we have be doubt that it very large. Probably the full number will never be known.

If the power to keep law and order is the order of four inness per hour, and last night it will probably lower clil faster.

Martial law still prevails. The miliary are working in conjunction with the civil authorities and doing all in their power to keep law and order is the low. The city was generally quiet during Hinday night, but numerous tobscries were committed apits of the increased police force.

Buildings have been carried of fr

and now lie about higgle-dy-piggle-t, as the French say.

From the Chattanooga American Uon, March 14.]
It is hardly possible as yet to calcute correctly the damages which our merchants have stained by the flood. The estimates made during a prevalence of the high water were in general sometant erangersted, and so we judge are many of those may restorday. The greatest losses to the business men wi arise from the cessation of business. We give below few of the estimates damages as reported to us yeathay:—

W. Crutchfield & Co. set their lossest about \$1,500.

J. H. Warrie & Co. not less than \$400.

J. L. Divine & Co. escaped with \$60.

A. D. Taylor's warehouse was alost entirely submerged, but fortunately he had shippi nearly all his grain before the water had risem manject, and the coal stored in it prevented it from going div the stream.

Wight & Peabody, druggists, the block, estimate their loss at about \$1,000.

H. F. Parrish & Co., grocers, estime their loss in 8took as very small.

John L. Divine's losses on his farmetil be very heavy, from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF SHOPLIFTERS-THEFT OF FURA-Washi ton Harrington, William Poynton and Edwin Myers w yesterday brought before Justice Dowling by detective Elder, McCord, Kelso and Radford, on the charge

twenty-five years of age, on the charge of steali dozen shirts from Laman Dormitzer, 32 Bow Thomas J. Myers, 70 East Broadway, valued, 2 The prisoners had procured the shirts from merchants to make up, but after completing ments, pawned them at different shops in t instead of returning the shirts to the ln possession of the accused parties Jourdan found a large number of paws representing shirts, dreases, &c. It is that the women have been in the habit of hir ments in different parts of the city, advertising ing, and after collecting all sorts of dreases the plunder, which they would sell and pawn tremely small sums. Captain Jourdan doubtles able to recover a large quantity of the goods

Funeral of the late Jesse Hovt.

The funeral of the late Jesse Hovt took place yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth avenue and Touth street. On the arrival of the body, accompanied by the immediate family of the deceased, it was met at the door of the church by the officiating clergy, the Rev. Drz. Dyer and Sabine, and the palibearers, Mesers. D. Duer, J. Warren, D. Grossbeck, F. R. Cutting, G. P. Kirkland, W. Barawell, Charles Butler and R. C. Ward. The clergy were vested in surplices, and, in common with the palibearers, wore the customary mourning badge or sears, The cofflin was of rosewood, heavily mounted with silver, and having a plate of the same metal bearing the following inscription:—"Jesse Hoyt. Died March 17. 1967, aged seventy-free." Upon the lid were placed a cress, anchor and wreath of rare flowers, mingled with sprigs of evergreen. The foneral cortige moved slowly up the central sile of the church, the Rev. Mr. Sabine reading the prescribed sentences in the office for the burial of the dead. Un arriving at the chancel the body was placed upon stands prepared for it without the rails, and the service proceeded, the chorrendering the anthem and the soutence, "I heard a voice from heaven," &c., with much solomnity. The Rev. Mr. Sabine read the proper lessen for the occasion. Dr. Muhlenberg's hymn, "I Would Not Lave Always," was sung, and the Rev. Dr. Dyer said the committed service and concluding prayers, dust being scattered on the coffin by an attendant at the words "Dust to dust," &c. At the close of the services an opportunity was afforded for such as deared to look for the last time upon the features of the deceased, of which many who were present availed themselves. The procession was then ree ent availed themselves. The procession was then ree, ent availed themselves. The procession was then ree, ent availed themselves. The procession was then ree, ent availed themselves.